

LINCOLN PICTURE REVEALS STORY

Painting Made From Vivid Impressions Secured as President Worked.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A story of genuine historical interest and significance lies behind the recent presentation of a magnificent portrait of Abraham Lincoln to the

National Gallery of Art Mrs. Mrs. E. Harriman of New York, widow of the railroad magnate. The painting, the work of George H. Story, is said to possess great artistic merit.

The artist executed the portrait from vivid recollections of Lincoln, during a visit to the white house in 1861. Mr. Story came to Washington just before the outbreak of the civil war. He received a commission to paint a cabinet head of the president, but was unwilling to undertake the task unless the necessary sittings could be obtained. The president was reluctant for a time, but finally was persuaded to spare a few moments of his time. Private Sec'y Nicolay arranged for the artist to enter Mr. Lincoln's office during business hours and observe him at work, without bothering him.

Mr. Story today told what happened: "I quietly entered the president's office, through Sec'y Nicolay's room, and made pencil notes of my subject and mental observations of the changes in his countenance while he was occupied with state affairs, and in different interviews with his visitors.

"When I first entered the room," Mr. Story continued, "the president was seated in a chair wholly absorbed in his work and apparently oblivious to his surroundings. He did not even raise his eyes, nor did he give any sign of recognition. Apparently he paid not the slightest attention to what was taking place about him."

After each sitting Mr. Story said that he returned to his room and worked upon his picture, with the president as vividly in mind as though actually in his presence. It was from the material gathered at that time that the recent portrait was painted.

Mr. Story made the rather startling assertion that on a tour of Washington's public galleries, he found in none of them a good portrait of Lincoln, and that this fact impelled him to execute the Lincoln picture at this late day in his professional career. The artist also charged that in none of the large public buildings in Washington could he find a portrait of merit of Lincoln.

The incidents which preceded the sitting at the white house were pointed out by Mr. Story as having peculiar interest. Mr. Story arrived in Washington in November, 1859, and set up an easel in a room which he rented from M. B. Brady, the famous war photographer. The latter assisted him in obtaining commissions, and it was through association with him that he was brought into contact with so many men of distinction. Mr. Lincoln after being elected to succeed Buchanan, arrived in Washington, on Feb. 23, 1861, after barely escaping assassination enroute. Only a few weeks later Mr. Story was commissioned to paint the Lincoln picture.

CHILDREN IN NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE

International News Service:
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 5.—Thirty-eight colored children had narrow escapes early today when the Davis Home and Day Nursery caught fire and was burned to the ground. The children were rescued by firemen and the three matrons in charge of the institution. The loss will be \$5,000.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

International News Service:
NEW YORK, May 5.—No sailings today.
Due to arrive today: Duca Di Genoa, Naples; Baltic, Liverpool; Bergen/Jord, Bergen.

COOPERATION IS NEEDED FOR WAR

Intensified Coordination Between Forces and Factories is Essential.

International News Service:
By Victor Elliott.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—When congress gets through wrangling over the number of soldiers and draftees essential to adequate preparedness it still will have before it the important problem of establishing coordination between the government and private industry to bring about the highest degree of efficiency in munitions production when war comes.

The theory that modern war is fought as much in the munitions factories as on the firing line has been emphasized by the present world-war, according to army observers. The army war college, proceeding on this theory, has prepared a comprehensive program of recommendations for legislation to provide mobilization of industries and utilization of the commercial and industrial resources of the nation for war purposes.

The main points in the program are:

1. That that president be empowered, through any head of department or bureau of the government in addition to the present authorized methods of purchase or procurement in time of war or impending war, to place an order with any individual or company or organized industry for such product or material as may be required, and which is of the nature and kind usually produced or capable of being produced by such firm or company.

2. That compliance with all such orders or demands for service shall be obligatory on the part of the industries concerned, and shall take precedence over all other orders and contracts when the opinion of the president the conditions warrant.

3. That the compensation shall be fair and just and shall result in a reasonable profit to the industry concerned, as shown by the bill of expenses.

4. That there shall be authorized and established a board or commission on mobilization of industries essential to military preparedness, non-political in nature, and including in its membership representatives of the government selected by the president, and skilled representatives of industries, either permanent or advisory, to be selected by the industries concerned, and the necessary secretaries and clerical assistants whose duty it shall be to organize and coordinate the work to fully meet all requirements of the government service.

The army war college has been giving careful study to the problem of industrial mobilization as solved by the European countries now at war. Control of output, down to the most minute detail in private industry, has been taken over by especially appointed commissions of the government in every country. "Instances are daily occurring," says the war college, "where efforts and plans of the government on experimentation and development work are being hampered, delayed, and even thwarted from lack of authority to demand reasonable and certain response on the part of commercial industries."

"During the Spanish-American war in 1898, the sidings and often the main lines of the railroads leading to Tampa, Fla., were choked and blocked even way back into Georgia. Ammunition, guns, and even troops were held up and delayed. Perishable supplies were rotting the tracks; and with all this the railroads persisted in maintaining and giving preference to its local passenger and freight service. This condition existed in an aggravated form even between Tampa and Port Tampa, the port of embarkation, and the government either failed or was helpless under the law to compel preference of service."

A more recent instance of the lack of "team-work" between the government and the railroads occurred when a battery of the third field artillery left San Antonio under emergency orders for El Paso to meet a reported hostile movement in force on that city from Mexico. For no apparent reason the train was sidetracked for the regular traffic and arrived at destination over 12 hours late.

STRIKERS IN CHICAGO NOW NUMBER 16,000

International News Service:
CHICAGO, May 5.—Sixteen thousand Chicago workers were idle today and there was every prospect of the number increasing through sympathetic strikes as the day wore on. Efforts were being made to arbitrate, but both sides appeared adamant.

The International Harvester Co., whose 11,000 employees are out, carried large advertisements in the newspapers today, appealing to the men to come back to work, and not be lured away by the "big but temporary wages paid by munitions manufacturers."

Chicago will be milkless Sunday morning unless dealers pay drivers \$2 more a week, according to the drivers. There are 3,000 of them and they can easily tie up the trade.

NOT SO EUGENIC.

In our last issue we had an article headed, "A Mother Factory." We beg pardon; it should have read, "Another Factory."—Millville (Ala.) Times

The Max Adler Corner



In the Heart of South Bend

The Newest in
Silk Shirts,
\$4, \$5, \$6, \$8.
Soft Collars
12 styles,
15c; 2 for 25c.
In Silk, 25c.

Interwoven and
Phoenix Silk
Hosiery,
50c.
Silk and Lisle, 25c.
Silk Gloves
50c and \$1.00.



The World's Best Clothes

For Men and Young Men

If you would make sure of wear and stay-there style, pick your Spring Suit from our fresh, new and almost unlimited stock of

Hickey Freeman Quality Clothes

\$17.50, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00 to \$30.00

With their authoritative style, their good fabrics, their fine tailoring and their fractional size accuracy in every detail, they represent the highest development in ready for service clothes today. They're surely the clothes for you.

Other makes \$10, \$12, \$15. Spring Top Coats \$15, \$17.50 to \$25

MAX ADLER COMPANY

"THE QUALITY SHOP"

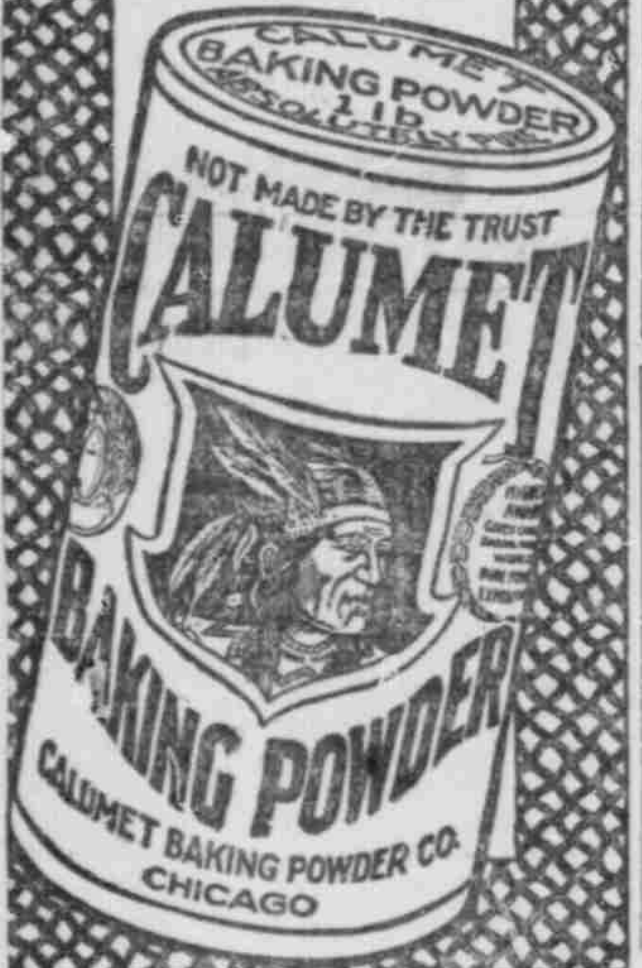
South-east Corner Michigan and Washington Streets



Which?

"Everything baked with Calumet is so tempting—wholesome—delicious—I want 'em all. For things hard to bake right it can't be equalled. Calumet is the world's best Baking Powder—it's moderate in price—pure in the can and pure in the baking—wonderful in leavening and raising power—the most economical to buy and to use."

Received Highest Awards
New Cook Book Free—
See Us to Demand Can



INDIA TEA

A Real Substitute for Coffee
Its Economy Surprises
Coffee Drinkers

300 CUPS TO THE POUND.

ONE TEASPOONFUL MAKES TWO CUPS.

Published by the Growers of India Tea

TRAVEL THE BRIGHT WAY

2 IN 1
Shoe Polishes

BLACK
WHITE
TAN

KEEP YOUR SHOES NEAT

THE F.F. DALLEY CO. LTD. BUFFALO, N.Y.